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SOURCE Politika, No 13265, 1949.

YUGOSLAVIA OUTSTRIPS COMINFORM
COUNTRIES IN FARM SOCIALISM

In Yugoslavia the size of farms has been reduced to a maximum of 30 hectares each, compared with a maximum of 50 hectares in Poland (100 hectares in western Poland), 100 in Czechoslovakia, 50 in Rumania, and 100 in Hungary (400 for those who helped in the struggle against fascism, i.e., against capitalism and imperialism, against large estates and abuses, etc.)

By the end of 1948 there were almost 3,000 agricultural cooperatives in Yugoslavia, most of them of the highest type -- farm-workers' cooperatives. They had a total area of over 250,000 hectares of land, over 5,000 horses and cattle, about 12,000 head of small livestock, and over 700 large and over 23,000 small machines and implements. In Hungary only 50,000 hectares of land were cultivated by cooperatives last year, and there were only 200 farm workers' cooperatives. In Rumania, only the buying and selling type of cooperative is being formed.

During the first quarter 1949, over 6,500 million dinars' worth of credit was extended to agricultural cooperatives, including both the general type and farm workers' cooperatives.

As of 15 May 1949, 4,500 farm workers' cooperatives had been formed in Yugoslavia, and the socialistic sector covered 20 percent of all Yugoslav farm production. During the first quarter 1949, the number of families belonging to cooperatives increased 1/6 percent, the area of cooperative farms 168 percent, the number of horses 324 percent, cattle 222 percent, and sheep 253 percent.

In Bulgaria, a cooperative member contributes only part of his land, and generally the poorer part to the cooperative, keeping most of it and a large share of his livestock and movable property for himself, and for all practical purposes remains a small producer. He receives as much as 40-percent rent for the land he has contributed to the cooperative. There is no tendency for the rents to decrease, and in some cooperatives the members are virtually shareholders in the cooperative.

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Because of the inordinately high rents paid in Bulgaria, only 59 percent of cooperative income in 1947 was spent for labor, 31 percent was spent for rent, and only 10 percent went into investment in the various cooperative funds.

In Serbia, on the other hand, 432 of the 560 cooperatives existing in 1948 paid 94.5 percent of their income for labor. In Macedonia, only 2.9 percent of the total income in 238 cooperatives was paid for rent in 1948.

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